

The Daily Clarion.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.
By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale

FRIDAY, -- FEBRUARY 11, 1876.

The State Treasurer is prepared to pay outstanding warrants of 1875, up to No. 400.

Be still, sad heart, but do not weep, if we do have to give up Adelbert, and Aleck, and Dozy.

MR. VAN A. W. ANDERSON, a lawyer, formerly of Vicksburg, died at Memphis on the 10th inst.

A FLASH of lightning from one of the special committees yesterday. Look out for the others in a day or two.

The bill to repeal the law remitting the tax on capital employed in manufacturing has failed in the Senate by a tie vote.

CURIOSITY is on tip-toe to know who is represented by the asterisks in Judge Davis' unfortunate letter. Wait for the vote on impeachment.

The Senate Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the office of Lt.-Gov., has passed its first reading in the House.

The bill requiring additional security to be deposited by the Vicksburg and Nashville railroad, for the land scrip fund, has passed the House.

BEFORE the impeachment trials are over, the country at large will come to think there was occasion for the tremendous upheaval in Mississippi last November.

The lightning has struck. One of the House Committees has reported. The people need not fear that their representatives will not take the responsibility. "Stand firm and wait."

The trial of General Babcock, one of the main pillars of the Grant party, is now under full headway at St. Louis. He has a corps of able lawyers torturing their cunning to save him from the clutches of the law.

We have published to-day a number of laws just adopted; and in this connection will inform our friend of the Forest Register that the acts are invariably published in THE CLARION as soon as they can be gotten ready for the printer.

OUR county affairs have been brought to a wretched condition by mal-administration and a large part of the burthen the people are bearing, comes from that quarter. It is puzzling the brains of our Legislators to know how to administer to the disease. A correspondent contributes an excellent article on the subject; and a bill embodying its main features has been introduced into the House by Gen. Featherston.

The House Committee Reports upon the Case of Lt.-Gov. Davis and Recommends Impeachment.

It will be seen that the House Committee charged with the duty of investigating the charges against Lt.-Gov. A. K. Davis, have reported that, after a laborious and thorough investigation, they have found him guilty of accepting a bribe while acting Governor, for the pardon of Thos. H. Barrentine, and the Committee have recommended that he be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

It is understood that the United States Grand Jury have made a very thorough and rigid inquiry whether there was intimidation, violence, or any kind of violations of the law to prevent a fair election last fall. Numerous witnesses have been summoned from different counties; and it is no secret that very active measures have been adopted for partisan purposes to procure indictments. The Jury is composed of the best men of both races, and its report will be entitled, therefore, to consideration as a truthful, fair and impartial presentation of the facts, whatever they may be.

SENATOR CONKLING, of New York, the dandyjack of the Radical party, has delivered a comforting assurance to the third-termers. He says that Grant is the strongest man in the party, the easiest to elect, and the only candidate who could carry any of the Southern States. With any other candidate, he thinks, no Southern State could be carried by the Republicans, and the result of the election would be in great doubt.

Now if Senator Conkling can infuse these notions into the minds of a sufficient number of Northern Republicans to secure General Grant's nomination, the carpet-bag element in the South, who are clinging on to his coat tail, will be in clover--until after the election.

Salaries of Ministers Abroad.

Our people are so deeply occupied with their local affairs at this time, that they are not inclined to bestow much attention upon outside affairs. But by way of variety, we have copied the subjoined tabular statement, showing the present salaries of our ministers abroad, compared with the amounts to which it is proposed to reduce them. It will also show what missions it is proposed to consolidate:

Countries.	Present salaries.	Proposed salaries.
Great Britain.....	\$ 17,500	\$ 14,000
France.....	17,500	14,000
Germany.....	17,500	14,000
Russia.....	17,500	14,000
Spain.....	17,500	14,000
Austria.....	12,000	10,000
Brazil.....	12,000	10,000
Mexico.....	12,000	10,000
Japan.....	12,000	10,000
China.....	12,000	10,000
Italy.....	12,000	8,000
Portugal.....	7,500	6,500
Switzerland.....	7,500	6,500
Belgium.....	7,500	6,500
Netherlands.....	7,500	6,500
Denmark.....	7,500	6,500
Sweden and Norway.....	7,500	6,500
Turkey.....	7,500	6,500
Venezuela.....	7,500	6,500
Hawaiian Islands.....	7,500	6,500
Bolivia.....	7,500	6,500
Peru.....	10,000	10,000
Ecuador.....	7,500	6,500
United States of Colombia.....	7,500	6,500
Argentina Republic.....	7,500	6,500
Uruguay and Paraguay.....	10,000	10,000
Central American States.....	10,000	10,000
Liberia.....	4,000	4,000

Totals.....\$295,500 \$216,000

The proposed reduction all around is no doubt very good and proper, but we cannot understand why the pruning knife was not applied to Liberia. We suspect that it is because a "nigger" in the wood pile."

In connection with these proposed reductions we would venture the suggestion that our national legislators are in danger of omitting the "weightier matters of the law" in their attention to minor concerns. Why do they not work up the mines of corruption, official dishonesty and rascality which are as abundant as leaves in Vallambrosa? Why leave all these fields unexplored to hunt down the little consularships which involve but a few thousand dollars at most? Why not save six or eight or may be ten or fifteen million dollars in the army and navy departments? The postoffice department is said to be a perfect well-spring of extravagant expenditures but we hear no talk of correcting the abuses that have crept into it. And then it has been well suggested that if smaller matters must be the order of the day, the Congressmen who were elected on their reform pledges might look to the exorbitant abuses which, under the rule of their profligate predecessors, have crept into the very department with which they themselves are connected. For example, the salaries of Congressmen and the superabundant contingents which they receive in the shape of pen-knives, hair brushes, and innumerable items under the head of stationery, all constituting a colossal expenditure at the cost of the taxpayers. It is a great thing to save at the spigot provided you do the same at the bung.

When we reviewed the report of the expenditure of the Executive Contingent Fund, there were several items so ambiguously reported, that while we could not directly so charge, we were confident that there was also, as to them, something "rotten in Denmark." Thanks to the energy of Senator Barry, of the committee to whom the report was made, we are able to throw light upon these items, so that the people may see where their money went, and what for. Leaving minor items for another occasion, we publish the following account and voucher. They are silent witnesses for the Impeachment Committee:

The Misuse of the Executive Contingent Fund.

When we reviewed the report of the expenditure of the Executive Contingent Fund, there were several items so ambiguously reported, that while we could not directly so charge, we were confident that there was also, as to them, something "rotten in Denmark." Thanks to the energy of Senator Barry, of the committee to whom the report was made, we are able to throw light upon these items, so that the people may see where their money went, and what for. Leaving minor items for another occasion, we publish the following account and voucher. They are silent witnesses for the Impeachment Committee:

ACCOUNT.	JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 30, 1875.
The State Republican Ex. Com., in account with Messrs. Furniss & Smallwood.	
To drawing depositions of refugees, during late disturbances in Hind Co.....	\$42 90
Received payment, FURNISS & SMALLWOOD.	
[VOUCHER.]	
No. 38.	\$42 90
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.	
Jackson, September 30, 1875.	
The State Treasurer will please pay Furniss & Smallwood, or order, the sum of Forty-Two Dollars and Ninety Cents, and charge the same to the Executive Contingent Fund account.	
ADELBERT AMES, Governor of Mississippi.	

Received of M. L. Holland, State Treasurer, Forty-Two 90-100, in full of the above requisition, this 30th day of September, 1875.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, is out of favor with his (the Radical) party, and this the reason why:

"I insisted on reasonable taxes, competent officers, honest expenditures, fair legislation and no stealing; and the Democrats praised me for it!"

And the Radical leaders being the natural foes of honest, economical government, abused him.

Forty-two dollars and ninety cents worth of *ex parte* evidence for Morton's outrage mill.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

SENATE--THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, February 10, 1876.
Lt.-Gov. Davis (col.) in the chair; absent, Messrs. Chalmers and McClure--2.
UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The appeal of Mr. Carter from the decision of the chair: the appeal was sustained by a vote of 17 to 9, and Mr. Allen's amendment was tabled; yeas 26, nays 4. The motion to indefinitely postpone the bill to repeal the act to encourage the introduction of machinery, and the establishment of factories, was lost.

YEAS--Messrs. Catchings, Furlong, Gray, Griffin, McCaskill, McNeill, Pratt, Reynolds, Shirley, Sims, Smith, Stone, Tuttle--13.
NAYS--Messrs. Albright, Barry, Callicott, Carter, Reynolds, Feltzgerald, Foote, Graham, Johnston, Mendenhall, Metts, Morgan, Stewart, Taylor, Terry, Thompson, Thornton, White--19.

Mr. Reynolds moved to insert after the title, a preamble setting forth that it is the opinion of the Legislature that the act was unconstitutional. Mr. Taylor moved to table; carried 22 yeas to 10 nays. Mr. Feltzgerald called the previous question; carried, and the bill was considered engrossed; and the bill was lost on its passage, by the following vote:

YEAS--Messrs. Callicott, Catchings, Foote, Furlong, Gray, Griffin, McCaskill, McNeill, Pratt, Reynolds, Shirley, Sims, Smith, Stone, Tuttle, White--16.

NAYS--Messrs. Albright, Barry, Carter, Everett, Feltzgerald, Graham, Johnston, Mendenhall, Metts, Morgan, Oldham, Stewart, Taylor, Terry, Thompson, Thornton--16.

Absent and not voting--5.
Mr. Feltzgerald moved to reconsider the vote. Mr. McCaskill moved to postpone the vote, and make it the special order for Wednesday. Mr. Sims moved to table; lost. The motion was withdrawn. Mr. Reynolds moved to table the motion to reconsider; lost--17 to 17, and the motion to reconsider was lost--yeas 17, nays 17, not voting, 3.

SPECIAL ORDER.

To amend the act regulating the tax on liquor licenses, approved Feb. 12, 1875. Mr. Reynolds moved to consider it section by section; carried.

The bill provides: Sec. 1. Licenses shall not be granted for more than twelve months nor for less than \$200, or more than \$1,000, to be regulated by the Supervisors and authorities of cities and towns, viz: Outside of towns, and in towns of five hundred inhabitants or less, \$200; in towns of more than five hundred, and less than one thousand, \$300; of more than one thousand, and less than three thousand, \$400; of more than three thousand, and less than five thousand, \$500; of more than five thousand, and less than six thousand, \$600; of more than six thousand, and less than eight thousand, \$700; of more than eight thousand, and less than ten thousand, \$800; of more than ten thousand, and less than twelve thousand, \$900; of more than twelve thousand, and less than fifteen thousand, \$1,000. Sec. 2. Taxes to be paid in coin or currency, for the benefit of the common schools; towns and cities to be allowed to levy an additional tax, not to exceed in such towns as the town may determine, not exceeding the amount paid to the State. Sec. 4. No person will be allowed to sell, without license, in less quantities than one gallon. The bill was considered at length; some amendments were offered and lost, and the Senate, pending its consideration, adjourned.

HOUSE--THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, February 10, 1876.

Mr. Speaker Street in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Zealy. Present, 99; absent, 17. Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Fortune and Bird, of Lawrence.

PROTEST.

Messrs. Drake of Claiborne, Rogers of Yalobusha, Percy of Washington, White of Colfax, Barksdale of Grenada, Huddleston of Scott, Clay of Bolivar, Shelby of Bolivar, and McLaurin of Smith, entered a protest against so much of the salary bill, which passed the House, as relates to the salary and per diem of the members of the Legislature, on the ground that the amount fixed was too large.

MR. SPEAKER: Your select committee, appointed under a resolution adopted on the 8th day of January, to investigate certain charges currently reported and alleged against A. K. Davis, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Mississippi, that he, the said A. K. Davis, as such Lieutenant-Governor, has committed high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and to report what particular high crimes and misdemeanors in office, if any, the said Lieutenant-Governor A. K. Davis has been guilty of, beg leave to report that they have made the investigation required of them, and find that the said A. K. Davis, as such Lieutenant-Governor, has committed high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and is now guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and for specifications your committee charge:

That the said A. K. Davis, on or about the 14th day of June, A. D. 1875, he, the said A. K. Davis, being on the day aforesaid, the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Mississippi, and acting or pretending to act as Governor of said State, did, to wit: He, the said A. K. Davis, Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor, as aforesaid, had granted and issued said pardon.

And your committee, pursuant to further instructions to them contained in the resolution aforesaid, return herewith the testimony and other evidence upon which they base their finding, marked "Exhibits A, B, C, D and E, and prayed to be taken as a part of this report.

The premises being considered, your committee would recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, That Alexander K. Davis, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Mississippi, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

HOUSE BILLS.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the following bills, viz: To aid officials in the service of civil process; to amend an act making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, approved March 6th, 1875; to repeal section 2211, Code of 1871, and for other purposes; to incorporate the bank of Lewis, Bishop & Co.; for the relief of T. M. Muse, of Yazoo county; to amend and repeal certain laws in relation to habeas corpus.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the following, viz: To amend section 2744, Code of 1871, in relation to setting on fire, woods, etc.

SENATE BILLS.

The following Senate bills were passed: To amend the charter of the town of Bald-

wyn, in Lee and Prentiss counties; In relation to certain bonds now in the office of the State Treasurer; To amend the act to re-establish the records in the office of J. S. Morris, Justice of the Peace in District No. 1, Lauderdale county.

A large number of Senate bills were read and referred.

By Mr. Hall: That a special committee of five be appointed to ascertain what amount of perquisites are annually received by the Secretary of State and Auditor of Public Accounts, and the books, records, and papers pertaining to their offices, to report as soon as practicable; adopted. Committee: Messrs. Spigitt, Watkins, McInnis, McCargo and Jones, of Issaquena.

The committee's substitute to the bill to make the State Treasurer *ex officio* Treasurer of the educational and charitable institutions was adopted, and the bill passed.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Senate Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the people, abolishing the office of Lieutenant-Governor, passed its first reading by the following vote:

YEAS--Messrs. Aldrich, Amacker, Bailey, Baker, Barksdale, Bassett, Bean, Bell, Blount, Boyd, Bridges, Brown, Byrd of Franklin, Carter of Holmes, Causey, Crossland, Chiles, Clay, Cochran, Crum, Dabney, Denson, Drake, Edwards, Ervin, Fairly, Featherston, Floyd, Gayden, Gibson, Gowan, Guthrie, Guyton, Hall, Harper, Hebron, Hicks, Hogan, Horton, Huddleston, Hudson, Jagers, Jarman, Jayne, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson of Itawamba, Jones of Hinds, Lester, Massingale, Meade, Miller, Monroe, McCargo, McCormick, McInnis, McNair, McLaurin of Jasper, McLaurin of Smith, McWhorter, Nelson, Nichols, Parker, Pennington, Percy, Pound, Powell, Reynolds, Rogers, Rowan, Shands, Shattuck, Shelby, Shrock, Spigitt, Stebbins, Sykes, Tison, Trice, Troup, Tucker, Turley, Warren, Watkins, Wilkinson, White, Vaiden, Vaughan, Yellowley and Mr. Speaker--90.

NAYS--Messrs. Jacobs, Jones of Issaquena, Sanderlin and Young--4.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING--Messrs. Bird of Lawrence, Campbell, Carter of Warren, Cessor, Clifton, Dear, Dyer, Fortune, Garrett, Gillis, Hussey, Johnson of Winston, Leigh, Mallory, Millsaps, Muldrow, McNeise, Overton, Parsons, Riley, Saunders and Southworth--22.

A report from the Governor of the agents under the acts to provide for the collection of revenues improperly withheld from the State and County Treasuries was read.

SPECIAL ORDER.

To secure to the State the agricultural land scrip fund was taken up and discussed at length and passed.

Adjourned.

THE instruments for the impeachment music were tuned up yesterday, and will begin to play beautifully on Monday. Then there will be music in the air, sure enough.

THAT Republican campaign voucher of Furnis and Smallwood, will doubtless interview the impeachment committee.

Forty-two dollars and ninety cents worth of Radical campaign documents out of the contingent fund.

THE stars in O. Davis' letter will not shine so brightly after Monday next.

ALECK is on the ragged edge. How about Delbut?

THE Vicksburg Chronicle relates the plan adopted by the city of Macon, (Ga.) to get out of debt. It is very simple:

Macon, Ga., has gotten heels over head into debt and has turned right square around, with the intention of straightening things out. In other words, she has acted as near as possible as a sensible business man would under similar circumstances. She has made the best terms with creditors that could be obtained and proceeded to cut down expenses in every direction. She has reduced salaries, stopped street improvements with gas, put all receipts and disbursements on a cash basis, and now with all sails furled, bids fair to beat before the stern into a safe financial harbor.

We have not the remotest idea that a Presidential nominee will be taken from the South. We want neither President nor Vice-President taken from that quarter. Let the North take them both; but we confess we should prefer that the Presidency be intrusted to a man who lives in a great and growing region, whose power, and growth, and youth, and bounding vigor would be favorable to broad views and generous impulses.--Richmond Dispatch (Dem.)

Thurman on Pinchback.

Leaving the purely judicial points of his argument, Senator Thurman fell into an exhortation to the Senators, beseeching them not to trail the dignity of the Senate in the dust, and not to send to this body, sometimes called august, a man not elected to it, and by character and conduct unfit to assume the dignities of the place.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY was married yesterday morning, at Washington, to Miss Lily Lugerbeel, lately a clerk in the Treasury Department.

Beauties of Radical Financiering.

It will be seen, by the reports from the Auditor's office, for the last three years, and from the present one now before you, that, in no single instance, have the receipts proper reached the expenditures of any year; but, on the contrary, the latter has far exceeded the former, and hence a debt of considerable magnitude has been accumulating year after year, in addition to the \$211,755 due at the commencement of the present administration.--Report of Auditor Musgrove, Jan. 1874.

"It is not our fault," says a Milwaukee editor, "that we are red-headed and small, and the next time that one of those overgrown rural roosters in a ball-room reaches down for our head and suggests that some fellow has lost a rose-bud out of his buttonhole there will be trouble."

Why should the beehive be taken as a symbol of industry? Not a bee is to be seen all the winter long, while the cockroach is up at five o'clock in the morning, and never goes to bed till midnight. Let's change this thing.

LAW

OF THE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

AN Act to designate the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes.

SENATE BILL NO. 44.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the following days, viz: The first day of January, commonly called New Year's Day; the twenty-second day of February, known as Washington's birth-day; the fourth day of July, called Independence Day; the twenty-fifth day of December, known as Christmas Day, shall for all purposes whatsoever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes, made after the passage of this Act, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays, and all such bills, checks and notes otherwise presentable bills, checks and notes on the said days, shall be deemed to be presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business days next preceding such holidays.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That, whenever the first day of January, the twenty-fifth day of February, the fourth day of July, or the twenty-fifth day of December, shall fall upon Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed a public holiday for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; Provided, however, that in such case all bills of exchange, checks and promissory notes made after the passage of this Act, which would otherwise be presentable for acceptance or payment on the said Monday, shall be deemed to be presentable for acceptance or payment on the Saturday preceding.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all Acts, or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any Act done or proceeding, or suit instituted, prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved February 9th, 1876.

An Act to regulate the Public Printing, and to prescribe the duties and pay of the Public Printer.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That hereafter the Public Printer of this State shall insert in the volume of printed laws, all laws enacted, and resolutions adopted, by the Legislature, with a good index to each volume of said printed laws. He shall not insert therein any copy of the Constitution of the State, or of the United States; provided that such amendments to the Constitution of this State as shall be made from time to time shall also be published in said printed laws, or other public documents or reports of any kind; and said Public Printer shall be allowed as full compensation for furnishing two thousand copies thereof, the sum of three dollars and fifty cents, two pence for the whole number of pages contained in one volume and for an additional one thousand copies, one dollar per page for the whole number of pages contained in one volume thereof, to be paid for on delivery as now required by law.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the State Printer shall publish, five hundred copies of the Journals of each House, twenty-five copies wide and fifty-seven lines long, in long primer, in the manner and style and within the time now prescribed by law, and he shall print the same in close, compact manner, line after line, allowing no space except for paragraphs, or when otherwise absolutely necessary, and the Journal intelligible, and then, as little space shall be allowed as possible and he shall be allowed as compensation thereof, the sum of two dollars and twenty-five cents per page for the number of pages contained in one copy of such Journal; and on the delivery of the same to the Secretary of State, that officer shall distribute them as follows: One copy to each member of the Legislature; one copy to each State office, and to the Superintendent of each of the Public Institutions of the State; one copy to each Judge of the Supreme Court; one copy to each Circuit Judge, District Attorney and Chancellor; one copy to each Clerk of the State, and one copy to be kept by them in their offices as public property; one copy to each State Library in the United States; six copies, substantially bound in law sheep, to the Mississippi State Library; two copies to the National Library at Washington City; one copy to each of the Senators and Representatives to each of the clerks of the Federal courts in this State, and the balance shall be served by the Secretary of State in his office until otherwise ordered by the Legislature.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the several annual reports of the various State officers of this State, now required to be made to the Governor or to the Legislature, the Public Printer shall be allowed as full compensation for furnishing three hundred copies of each of said reports, the sum of two dollars and twenty-five cents per page for the whole number of pages contained in one copy of the reports of each Institution or Department of the State. Provided, That in rule and figure work, the sum of three dollars and twenty-five cents shall be allowed for each page of same in one copy of any such report, messages, etc.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That all Executive proclamations and notices and advertisements of a public nature, now required by law, to be made or given by the Governor of this State, and all public State papers shall be inserted in the newspaper printed by the Public Printer in a condensed form, once a week for three weeks only; and that for all such notices said Public Printer shall only be allowed pay at the rate of six cents per square of ten lines solid minion type for the first insertion, and forty cents per square for each of the other two insertions.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That said Public Printer shall hereafter be allowed and paid for printing two hundred copies of all bills, reports and resolutions ordered by either house of the Legislature to be printed in the manner now directed and prescribed by law, the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per page for the number of pages contained in one copy thereof, in full compensation for such service.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this Act shall be in force from and after its passage.

By Limitation, February 9, 1876.

"Morton says the expenses of the State government in Mississippi were over \$5,000,000 in 1864, and only \$908,000 in 1874. Divide \$5,000,000 by sixty, the value of Confederate currency being as one to sixty, and Morton's veracity will appear in its true light."

This is a fair sample of the Mortonian style of facts. His "outrages" are got up on the same plan as his statistics, and the former are no more trustworthy than the latter. The people have at last come to understand Morton and his method, and this is why his much-advertised Mississippi speech fell and died and gave no sign.--St. Louis Republican.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

JUDICIARY--Mr. Taylor, chairman; Messrs. Catchings, Reynolds, Johnston, Morgan and Everett.

FINANCE--Mr. Graham, chairman; Messrs. Allen, McCaskill, Smith and Carter.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND MINES--Mr. McNeill, chairman; Messrs. McCaskill, Hooker, Griffin and Stewart (col.).

EDUCATION--Mr. Foote, chairman; Messrs. Catchings, Sims, Smith, and White (col.).

PUBLIC WORKS--Mr. Carter, chairman; Messrs. Thompson and Shirley (col.).

PRINTING--Mr. FitzGerald, chairman; Messrs. Barry, Oldham, Johnston and Allen, Foote, McCaskill and Tuttle.

RAILROADS--Mr. Furlong, chairman; Messrs. Graham, Thompson, Smith and Feltzgerald.

CLAIMS--Mr. Metts, chairman; Messrs. Graham, Thompson, Smith and Feltzgerald.

MILITIA--Mr. Furlong, chairman; Messrs. Mendenhall and Hooker.

FEDERAL RELATIONS--Mr. Causley, chairman; Messrs. Feltzgerald, Tison, Huddleston and Tuttle.

COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOUNDARIES--Mr. McCaskill, chairman; Messrs. Carter, Feltzgerald and Smith.

PENITENTIARY AND PRISONS--Mr. Callicott, chairman; Messrs. Callicott, Metts, Terry and McNeill.

HUMAN AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS--Mr. Johnston, chairman; Messrs. Thornton, Furlong and Everett.

PUBLIC LANDS--Mr. Sims, chairman; Messrs. Metts and Griffin.

CORPORATIONS--Mr. Chalmers, chairman; Messrs. Taylor, Thompson, Everett and (col.).

SENATE JOINT COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE CONTINGENT FUND--Mr. Chalmers, chairman; Messrs. Metts and McClure.

ENROLLED BILLS--Mr. Hooker, chairman; Messrs. Carter and Pratt.

STATE UNIVERSITIES--Mr. Sims, chairman; Messrs. Callicott, Griffin and Chalmers.

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION--Mr. Rogers, chairman; Messrs. Catchings, Thompson, Pratt and Barry.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS--Mr. Mendenhall, chairman; Messrs. Oldham and McClure.

BANKS AND BANKING--Mr. Stone, chairman; Messrs. Hooker and Stewart.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES--Mr. McNeill, chairman; Messrs. FitzGerald and White.

IMMIGRATION--Mr. Johnston, chairman; Messrs. Terry and Tuttle.

LIBRARY--Mr. Thompson, chairman; Messrs. Oldham and Furlong.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.